Sir WILLIAM DAWES's

SERMON

BEFORE THE

University of Cambridge,

On the Fifth of November 1705]

SICWILLIAM DAWES'S

ERMON

BEFORE TEE

University of Cambridge,

On the Fifth of November 1705.

4.11.

The continual Plots and Attempts of the Romanists, against the Establish'd Church and Government of England, ever since the Reformation.

A

SERMON

Preach'd at

St. MART's Church

IN

CAMBRIDGE,

On the Fifth of November 1705.

By Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Baronet, D.D. MASTER of St. KATHERINE'S Hall, and CHAPLAIN in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Publish'd at the Request of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the Colleges.

CAMBRIDGE:

Printed at the UNIVERSITY-PRESS; And are to be Sold by Thomas Speed, over-against Jonathan's Coffee-house; in Exchange-Alley in Cornhill, LONDON. 1705. The continual Plots and Attempts of the Romanilles, against the Establish Church and Soverhment of England, over fince the Reformation

TOMBER

Freach'd at

8. MARY's Church

NI

TO CE ES

By Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Baronet, D.D. MASTER of St. KATHERINE'S Hall, and CHAPLAIN in Ordinary to Her Majestr.

Published at the Request of the Vice-Chancellor and Eleads of the Colleges.

CAMBRIDGE:

Printed at the University-Pass; Andere to be Sold by Thumas Speed, over-against Junihan's Cossections; in Exchange-Alley in Cornbill, LONDOW. 1705.

PSALM CXXIX. 1, 2, 3, 4.

its that they had not then utterly defirer'd them

Many a time have they afflicted me from my youth, may I frael now fay. Many a time have they afflicted me from my youth: yet they have not prevail a gainft me. The plowers plow'd upon my back: they made long their furrows. The Lord is Righteous: he hath cut a funder the cords of the wicked.

T what time, and upon what particular occasion, this Pfalm was compos'd, (whether upon Sennacherib's coming up against Ferusalem, as some think: or upon the Combination of several Nations to destroy the Jews; as soon as they return'd from the Captivity of Babylon, as others) has never yet been agreed among learned Men. And indeed there is very little in the Pfalm it felf to afford us any light as to this matter: there being but one distinguishing expression in it, which can possibly give us the least hint, towards gheffing at the time and occasion of it, viz. that their Enemies had not then prevail'd against them. And even that (tho' by prevailing we should understand, that their Enemies had not then ever led them away captive; much more if we understand by it, that they had not then utterly destroy'd them, and made them cease to be a Nation) is an expression of very great latitude, and must needs leave as under much uncertainty, in our conjectures as to this

VI

ba

m

U

10

a

point.

Wherefore, not to spend your Time fruitlesly in groundless and vain Disquisitions, I shall only obferve to you, that it is agreed on all hands, that this Pfalm was made, when some New Calamity threath'd the Fewish Nation: and that it is plain, from the Words of the Pfalm it felf, that it was design'd, both for a general Recognition of God's manifold Mercies to his People the Jews, in supporting, protecting, and preferving them, so often as he had done, against the Attempts and Violences of their Enemies (who, from their reach: from the time that they began to be a people: from the time they were in Agypt and came out of it, which is call'd in Scripture Israel's youth: had, almost continually, grievously molested, afflicted, and distants'd them, and often reduc'd them to very great Straits and Miseries) and also, for a Prayer to God to contime this his Mercy to them for the future, to difappoint and blast all the Conspiracies and Machinations, which should from that time forward be form'd against them; and probably those more especially, which they were under apprehenfions and fears of, at the time of composing this Pfalm.

And, upon all these accounts, this Pfalm is extremely well sitted for the occasion of our present meeting: which is to give thanks to God for our manifold Deliverances from our Enemies (who have many a time afflicted us) more especially those great ones of this Day; and to implore him still to

he our mighty Protestour, and so to scatter our Enemies, who delight in blood, and confound their devices, that they may never prevail against us: more particularly at this time, when we are engaged in a War, with a great and formidable Enemy, who hates our Zion, and would fain be plowing upon our

backs, and making long his furrows.

n

n

t

But chiefly are we met together, to give thanks to God for our past Deliverances: and therefore that is what I shall at present chiefly insist upon And besides, the doing this worthily is it self a Prayer to God, for his future favour. And, that we may not fail of doing it fo, I have made choice of the former pant of this Pfalm, for the words of my Tents which feems to contain in it all that can possibly be necessary, to excite in us a most fincere and affortionate Thanksgiving to God: Suggesting to us, in a Cafe very parallel to our own, a full and fignificant representation, both of the many and great dangers, which we have been under from our Enemics, and the continual injuries, oppressions and affictions, which we have fuffer'd from them; and also, of the Infinite Goodness of God, in delivermy us out of them all to falling and old

Accordingly I shall make the following Pleads (which I think are all naturally deducible from the words of my Text, as apply'd to the occasion of the present meeting; and which, I hope, will take a all that is necessary for our meditation, upon this pasasion.) the Subjects of my present Difference will take the pasasion.

First. The Restless and almost continual Plots and amounts of the Remainst, against our most excelint Charles and Constitution, ever lince our Reformation

mation from the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of Rome. Many a time have they afflicted

me from my youth, may Ifrael now fay.

Secondly. The Barbarous and Inhuman Cruelties, which they have exercis'd toward us, when they have had us in their power; intimated in those words: The plowers plow'd upon my back, they made long their furrows.

Lastly. The Many Deliverances, which Godhath graciously vouchsaf'd us, from all these Plots and Attempts, out of all these Barbarous and Inhuman Cruelties; They have not prevail'd against us: but the Lord hath cut asunder the cords of the wicked.

First. The Restless and almost continual Plots and Attempts of the Romanists, against our most excellent Church and Constitution, ever since our Reformation from the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of Rome. Many a time have they afflicted me from my youth, may Israel now fay. Isay, fince our Reformation: because this is what we Protestants are mainly concern'd to consider, and therefore, probably what the Compilers of the Office for this Day chiefly aim'd at, in these words: as also, because this will afford full as much matter; as the bounds of my present Discourse will admit For otherwise, it were very easy to shew how, for some hundred years before the Reformation, the Pope and his Adherents had been very troublesome to this Nation, and the cause of a great deal of Strife, Rebellion, War and Bloodsbed, in it; as I shall have occasion to hint often in my following Diff courfe.

But first I must be careful to prevent my being mistaken, as if I had here spoken of the Reforma-

\$100

tion, as the youth of our Church of England, a point, which all the Romanists will be very forward to mistake me in. Let them know therefore, once for all, that by youth here I mean the beginning of our Reformation, and not the beginning of our Church; which, as National, is probably as old as the Apostle's time, or at least very little younger: as Christian, as it now stands in respect of all the Essentials of a Christian Church, as old as Chrifianity it self. And this has been so often, and so substantially made out, that one would wonder with what Face the Romanists can ask us, as they are so apt to do, that impertinent question, Where was your Church before Luther? But, to return to

my Subject.

he

ted

es;

ney

ofe

ade

ath

ind

nan

but

d.

and

cel-

Re-

of

af-

Cay,

we

and

Of-

ds:

tter;

mit.

for

the

ome

l of

Dif

eing

784

tion

Whoever confiders how very dangerous and pernicious many of the Principles, Positions and Pretensions of the Court and Church of Rome are, to the Peace and good Government of Christian Nations in general. Such as these; That the Pope is Supreme Lord of all Princes, Kings and Emperours, That they hold their Principalities, Kingdoms and Empires of him, and are subject to him: That they are liable to be depos'd by him (to whom God has given power over all Nations and Kingdoms, to pluck up, destroy, scatter and bring to ruine) and to have their Subjects absolv'd from all manner of Bonds of Allegiance to them, and their Dominions dispos'd of to other Persons, as the Pope shall think fit: That they have no Power over any Ecclesiastical Persons, within their Dominions (not so much as to punish them for crimes purely Civil, or to levy the least Tax upon them, for the necesfary support of their Government) without the Pope's

Pope's leave: That the Pope may authorize their own Subjects to depose them, war against them, and, if it shall be so needful, to murther them: nay, that he may pronounce all this meritorious, and encourage it with plenary Indulgence and Pardon of all their Sins, and yet further (oh Blasphemy to speak!) with Promises of a very transcendent re-

ward, in the Kingdom of Heaven, or.

Whoever reflects upon the horrid practifes of the Pope and his Adherents, in the several Empires, Kingdoms, and Principalities of Christendom, exactly agreeable to the foremention'd Principles, Positions and Prevensions: His actual deposing many Princes, Kings and Emperours, and giving away their Dominions to Others: His stirring up foreign Princes to invade and conquer their Counmies: His forbidding their Subjects, under pain of Danmacion, to affift, obey, or regard them: Nay, his commanding them to make Infurrections and Rebellions against them, and in all possible ways, to diffres, drive them out of their Dominions, defroy and kill them: His Canonizing of Traytors, and making a fet Speech in Commendation of a Regicide; and the many actual Outrages and Murders committed upon the Perfons and Governments of Princes, in consequence and upon the encouragement of these Examples and Proceedings, oc.

More particularly, whoever confiders, long before the Reformation, the Pope's pretended Right and Title to all the Dominions of our Sovereign: his haughty and tyrannical Treatment of many of our Kings: his actual Deposition of one of them, and disposal of his Orown to a Foreigner: the

fre-

di

in

to

fn

MA

of

ha

th

th

be

dt

qu

fen

Ro

of

ble

frequent troubles which he gave these Realms, by Interdicts, Excommunications, Obtrusions of Oaths of Fidelity to his See, upon our Kings and Bishops, exorbitant demands of Money from our Princes and Ecclesiastics, Exemptions of our King's Ecclesiastical Subjects, from their Juristiction, &cc.

'n,

y,

1-

of

to-

e-

of

X-

25,

12-

ng

up

n-

of

y,

nd

75,

15,

y-

on

nd

n.

he

d-

e-

ht

71:

of

m,

he

e-

But above all, whoever considers the Principles of the Church of Rome, in respect of Heretics (such as they constantly count us, and every Year excommunicate us as such, upon Maunday Thursday) as that there is no Faith to be kept with them: that it is meritorious to extirpate and destroy them: that their Goods may lawfully be taken away from them: that Heretical Princes are, eo numine & ipso fatto, for that very reason, actually without any judicial Process, deprived of their Kingdoms: and that Subjects, not only may, but are indispensably obliged, under Peril of their Souls, to depose an Heretical Prince, and to some him from his Dominion over Christian Men, &c.

And whoever adds to this, the more than ordinary hatred that the Romanists have to the Church of England, above any other Reform'd Church; as having been, before Reform'd, the most gainful to them of any, and consequently the greatest loss to them, when separated from them; as being the best Reform'd, and consequently least liable to their Objections of any; and as being every way strongest in Power, Wealth and Learning, and consequently the best able every way, not only to defend it Self and Others, but likewise to annoy the Romanists, by making their abominable Corruptions of the true Christian Faith, and yet more abominable Corruptions of the true Christian Practice appear,

B 2

per Colours, to all Mankind; as, ever fince the Reformation, it has often and effectually done.

Whoever, I say, puts all these Things together, will be easily induc'd to believe, even before he comes to inquire into matter of fact; that the Romanists have been, from the very beginning of the Reformation, incessantly contriving and endeavouring to undermine, blow up (proper words I am sure on this Day) and utterly destroy our most excellent Church and Constitution.

And so far will he be from finding himself deceiv'd in his presumptive belief, by a close inspection into matters of Fact, that, on the contrary, he will be, beyond all shadow of doubt, fix'd and

confirm'd by it.

No fooner did Henry the eighth betray the least Inclination to shake off the Pope's Yoke, but immediately the Pope sent his Brief to King James the first of Scotland, inciting him to make War upon him, and declaring him a Rebel and convict of Leze Majesty, or Treason, for that he had rifen against him who was his Lord. Soon after, the Pope and Cardinal Pool instigated divers Princes in Christendom to invade England, and the Pope actually fent Affistance to the Scotch, against our King. And these proceedings, no doubt, gave great encouragement to the Commotions, which happen'd afterwards, in several parts of the Kingdom: and particularly to that detestable Conspiracy of the King's own Subjects, to depose him, and set up Cardinal Pool in his stead.

Most of the troubles of the next Reign were owing to, or at least very much inflam'd by, the

Priests

h

D

fc

he

to

Si

ca

fer

Cr

nil

the

peo

falj

aga

sion

Pur

into

fary

thei

9

Priests of those times, and such other zealous abettors of the Pope's Supremacy, and other points of Popery.

In Queen Mary's days, we all know, the Church was forely persecuted, and the most able Desenders, and most Illustrious Ornaments of it, condemn'd to Death, and executed by Fire and Faggot, for its

fake.

ohe

er,

he lo-

he

Ir-

ire

nt

le-

oe-

ry, nd

he

ce,

ng

to

bel

nat

ers

he

nft

ich

ngpi-

im,

ere the

ests

All the World has heard of the famous, or rather infamous, Bull of Pope Pius the fifth, against Queen Elizabeth; wherein he excommunicates and damns her and all her Adhærents; deprives her of her pretended Royal Right, and all her Dominion, Dignity and Privilege whatfoever: absolves all her Subjects from Allegiance to her, nay commands and forbids them all to dare to give any Obedience to her, and gives away her Kingdom and Dominions to Philip the second King of Spain. And this, as Sir Francis Walfingham tells us, was the chief occasion of that War against her in the North, of several Traiterous Conspiracies to take away her Crown and Life, and last of all, of the great Spanish Invasion. And, during her whole Reign, Popish Emissaries were sent into England, to defend the Pope's Power, and proceeding by his Unchristian Bull: and to poyson the minds of her Leige people, and alienate their Affections from her, by false and impudent Suggestions and Infinuations against her; nay even their Sacred Rite of Confession it self was made use of for these abominable. Purposes, and Treason and Rebellion were instilled into the minds of People, instead of those neceslary Christian Duties of Submission and Obedience to their lawful Governours.

What

What endeavours did the Romanists use (Pope Clement the eighth by his Bulls, and the Priests and other his Creatures, by the Influence which they had over any of the Subjects of England) to hinder King James's Accession to our Throne? And, when they found that that would not do, they immediately contriv'd a desperate Design, for seizing the King and Prince Henry his Son, even before his Coronation. Which failing likewife, they foon contriv'd another, which they thought it was not possible should miscarry, the Gunpowder Treason Plot. A Plot to base, so barbarous, so devilish in all its Circumstances (as I shall have occasion presently to shew) as hardly any Age or History can parallel; and withal fo cunningly contriv'd, fo fecretly carry'd on, so plentifully encourag'd by those, who pretend to have the Keys of Heaven in their keeping: that had not the special Providence of God interpos'd for its discovery; We, in all probability, had not been here this day to worship God in the pure way of the Church of England: nay perhaps, the Reformation all over Europe had been, long before this time, rooted up and destroy'd.

In King Charles the first's Reign, when the Papists boast most of their Loyalty (and when, to do them right, many of them did shew themselves better than the Principles of their Religion, in this respect; oh that they would do so in many more!) even then, I say, we are not to learn, who sirst somented the War in Scotland, even an Holy Cardinal: who instant the Troubles of Ireland, by a most horrid Massacre of the Protestants: who conspir'd to take away the King's and Archbishop's Life,

in

C

0

th

K

an

Sea

for

the

the

the

Re

nec

in England: who acted among the Rebels in Difguise: who kept a Council at London, & transmitted Intelligence to Rome, and by whom it was resolv'd, that the King's death was for the good of the Catholic Cause: Lattly, who submitted to, courted and sawn'd upon, the Usurp'd Powers, and gave them to understand that they might be much surer

of them, than of the Prelatic Party.

All the Reign of King Charles the second, how were we continually alarm'd with Fears and Apprehensions of Popish Conspiracies? What shrewd suspicious Circumstances, at least, were there, that the Papists had had a hand in the Firing of London? What plain proof of their designs upon the King's Life, and the Subversion of our Religion and Government? And when, at last, that unhappy Prince began to open his Eyes, and see the Danger which he was in from them: A sudden, seasonable death for them, not very like a natural one, seas'd up his Eyes for ever.

I need say very little of the next Reign; Popery and Arbitrary Government were then bare-facedly forcing themselves in upon us: and this Learned Body especially, as also her Sister of Oxford, had their Rights, Liberties, Properties, and above all their most Holy Religion, invaded with so much Violence; and were put into such imminent danger of losing all, that was most dear and valuable to them: that it would be a severe and intolerable Reservices upon us, to speak, as if we had the least

need to be reminded of that time.

King William's Reign was one constant struggle against Popery and Arbitrary Government, both dangerously threatned by, a zealous Bigot to both,

the French King. And, when the Papists found that they could not be too hard for him, in open Combat; how pitifully, how basely did they contrive a secret Assassination? How dishonourably did the French King deny his Right and Title to the Crown, which for a present convenience he had own'd: and set up, and maintain a pretended Prince

against him?

And even now, in the happy Reign of our Gracious Queen, how zealously is the same pretence kept up, and the hopes of the Popish Party here buoy'd up with it? How vastly doth the number of Popish Priests, those sure fore-runners of Mischief increase daily? What more than ordinary care has been taken of late, to reprint old Popish Books: set forth new Ones: to give pretended Answers to the Writings of our most eminent Divines against Popery: to draw Schemes of Catholic Unity; and, in one word, to use all means that they dare, to seduce Her Majesties Subjects from their Religion, and then, by necessary consequence, from their Duty and Allegiance to Her?

To what has been said, I shall only add the Secret Arts, that the Romanists have always us'd, to divide us amongst our selves; by keeping up, ever since the Reformation, a pretence of the necessity of a yet farther and purer Reformation, and thereby hindring us (oh that our Dissenters would be so wise, as to see and disappoint this their contrivance) from uniting upon one Bottom. By creeping into the Assemblies of our Dissenters, nay even into their Pulpits, and there blowing the Coals of Contention, between them and the Church of England, &c. But I fear, I have been too long already

already upon this Head, and therefore hasten to

id

ne

nd

ce

a-

ce

er

iî-

ry

ish

n-

)i-

lic

om

ce,

Se-

ver

lity

ere-

be

tri-

ep-

ven

of

of

ong

ady

Second, The barbarous and inhuman Cruelties, which the Romanists have exercis'd towards us, when they have had us in their Power; intimated in these words, The plowers plow'd upon my back, they made long their furrows. And here, when we reflect upon what has been just said, concerning the principles of the Romanists, in respect of their dealings with Heretics, and their more particular hatred of us English Heretics, above any other: as also, upon their barbarous usage of Princes, depofing some and murdering others; and withal cast our Eyes abroad into other parts of the World, indeed almost into all parts of it as well Pagan as Christian, and see what unheard of Cruelties they have there exercis'd, more especially upon those of the Reform'd Religion; we cannot expect to find but that their usage of us, when they have had us in their Power, has been barbarous and inhuman enough of all Conscience.

And so our Histories and Martyrologies do abundantly prove it to have been: so the hellish design of this day, so our own too convincing experience, in a late Reign, do plentifully vouch for it.

But I need not infift upon these Things. Queen Mary's bloody Reign; the hardly to be parallel'd Irish Massacre; the Invasion of all our Rights Sacred and Civil, in the Reign of a late Prince, and the hasty steps that were then taken, towards the utter Ruin and Destruction of all the Protestants of these Kingdoms: are full well known and, I hope, will never be forgotten. But the Masterpiece of even Popish cruelty it self (had it succeeded,

and we are not to thank the Romanists that it did not) would have been the Conspiracy of this day: which design'd, at one blow, to have cut off our Prince and whole Royal Family, all our Nobility, Spiritual and Temporal, the flower of our Commons, and so far to have involv'd the rest in war and bloodshed: that Root and Branch, had it succeeded, must have been the word; and the whole English Church and English Government must have been

bury'd in one common Grave.

Oh the more than inhuman, the even Diabolical defigns of these Men! I say strictly and properly Diabolical; for furely none but that malicious Spirit the Devil, who had before destroy'd all Mankind in the Loyns of their Fore-father, could ever have been capable of forming such a detestable Design as this, of cutting off a whole Church and Nation at one blow. Bleffed Jefu! that ever thy most beloved name (a name of Peace, and Charity and universal Salvation) should be made a cover for fuch horrid Villainies as these! That ever thy Holy Religion, the natural Fruits of which are love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, kindness, &c. Should be made a pretence for Persecutions, Massacres, Treasons, Rebellions, Staughters of whole That ever mankind, Kingdoms, and what not. who are so excellently well fitted for one another's mutual assistance, relief and comfort, should become beafts of prey, and, instead of helping and supporting, bite and devour each other. But let us pass off from this melaneholly Scene, to a much more pleafing one, viz.

Lastly, The many Deliverances which God hath graciously vouchfas'd us, from all these Plots and

Attempts,

hı

th

in

DI

2014

con

Attempts, out of all these barbarous and inhuman Cruelties of our Enemies: They have not prevail'd against us, but the Lord bath cut asunder the cords of the wicked. Of all the numerous Plots and Attempts of the Romanists, which I have had occafion to mention, but very few have succeeded at all, and those too but for a very short time: not one of them entirely, and, as they doubtlefs defign'd, for our utter subversion and ruin. And I dare say that, in this place, I need not spend any time in proving, that it is owing to the Divine Providence, that they have not fucceeded. However there are three of them more especially, in our Deliverance from which the band of Divine Providence did so remarkably appear, that I fear I should be thought too regardless of the finger of God, if I should not take particular notice of them. And they are, the Spanish Invasion, the Gunpowder Plot of this day, and the Arbitrary proceedings and threatning defigns of a late Reign, our deliverance from which did likewise begin, as on this day.

As to the Spanish Invasion, I need say no more of it, than what the Admiral of their own (to all humane appearance, as it was then styl'd, invincible) Armado, and their own King said of it, when they saw how unexpectedly God had made the wind and storms to fulfill his word, in the scattering and breaking of their Navy: The first, impiously and prophanely, that he fear'd Jesus Christ was turn'd Lutheran; the latter, with a more becoming sense of God's over-ruling Providence in this Affair, that he did not send his Fleet to fight

against God, but against Men.

le

S

e

t-

4-

th

id ts,

The

The Gunpowder Treason was a Plot so much out of the way, and above the Thoughts and Apprehensions of any honest-minded Man, nay even of any ordinary Proficient in Villany: and it was contriv'd and carry'd on in such a secret and invisible way, brought so very near to effect, and yet at last discover'd in so very odd a manner (by a Letter directed by the Conspirators to one of their own Religion, and that too so dark and uncertain, that the Person to whom it was directed, could make nothing of it (which perhaps if he could have done, it had prevented its being instrumental in the discovery) and yet so immediately unriddled and fully explain'd, as it were by some secret Inspiration, by our then Gracious Sovereign, whom it most nearly concern'd) that we must be very ungrateful and injurious to the Divine Providence, if we will not acknowledge That to have contriv'd and brought about this train of happy Circumstances, for our Deliverance. Especially considering, that one of the Conspiratours themselves own'd that the discovery was more than humane, and, tho' his wicked heart would not let him give God the glory of it, ascrib'd it to the Devil.

Then, for our late happy Revolution, it was wrought for us, in a way so full of wonder and aftonishment; so directly contrary to our Enemies expectations, and so much above our own: with so little difficulty and opposition, so little effusion of Christian blood: in so short a time, and yet in so perfect a manner (translating us, as it were in a moment and all at once, from a State of fear and almost despair, as to the enjoyment of our Liberties, Properties, Lives, and above all our Religion, into

an

n

to

04

ar

bu

CO

an absolute security, as to all these that whoever believes that there is a God, that judgeth in the Earth, and who in a more especial manner, takes care of his Church and People, and Interests, and concerns himself in the great turns and changes of human Government, will readily acknowledge, That this was the Lord's doing, and that it is marvellous in our eyes. It to notice abliance ame od mon band

t

ıt

m

es

le,

ve

as

es

n

in

in

an

To this I might farther add the Providential difcovery of the intended horrid Affassination of our late Sovereign, of Glorious memory: which was made, by one of the Affociates in it, whose heart God had so far touch'd, whose conscience he had so deeply affected, with a quick and pungent sense of the baseness and detestableness of such a design, that he could no longer keep it within his own breaft, but was, in a manner, inwardly constrain'd to discover it to those, in whose power it was to prevent it. But I am unwilling to tire your patience, especially in so plain a case: and shall therefore choose rather to conclude, what has been already faid, with a few words of practical application. And.

First, Since the Plots and Attempts of the Romanists against us, and their cruelties towards us, when they have had us in their power, have been fo many and fo great: and all acted too upon certain Principles avow'd and maintain'd by them; We cannot but learn from hence, what judgment we ought to make of their Religion, and how fearful we ought to be of being seduc'd to it. A Religion indeed, which out wardly bears the name of Christian, and pretends to deserve that of most Christian: but which inwardly and really, when follow'd according to the rigour of its Principles, has very little

little of the true Spirit of Christianity in it (that blessed Spirit, which never fails to encaurage and promote Peace and Love and universal Beneficence) but, on the contrary, a great deal of that Anti-christian Devilish Spirit, which breaths forth nothing but Revenge, Malice, Envy, Anger, Hatred,

War, Bloodshed, Confusion and Destruction.

And, from the same consideration of the greatuess of the Dangers which we have been in, and the cruel Sufferings which we have undergone, from the Romanists: we learn how, duely to estimate our manifold Deliverances from them; as Deliverances, not from trivial and common Evils and Afflictions, but from the most terrible and dreadful ones, that can well be imagin'd: and consequently Deliverances, which call loudly upon us, for the utmost joy, most grateful Acknowledgments, and most hearty Thanksgiv-

ings to the Author of them.

plani

But chiefly we learn from hence to watch, and be upon our guard, and use our utmost endeavours to prevent the designs of the Romanists against us, for Since, as appears from what has been faid, they have been from time to time continually platting and contriving our ruin, and that too upon Principles: and since their Principles are still the same; we have a great deal of reason still to fear the same ill designs and ill usage from them. And consequently it cannot but be highly reasonable for us, to make the most prudent provision, which we can against them. And not against them only, but against all others also who like them, have been wont to turn Religion into Rebellion, and Faith into Faction; against all, I say, by what Name soever they are call'd, who maintain the fame Seditious Principles

25

th

D

it

fib

WE

mi

D

gei

of

wh

Ch

ful

Con

as to Government, and have been guilty of the same Treasonable Practices of Deposing and Murdering Princes, with them. And, in order to this, three things more especially seem to be necessary,

as our affairs stand at present.

d

n

n

0

C

First, To beware of divisions among st our selves; for these naturally tend to weaken us, and to lay us open to the designs and assaults of our Common E. nemy. And the readiest way which we can possibly take to prevent these is, for all Parties and different Sects amongst us, to give each other all manner of Affurances, that in reason can be desired, of their fidelity and fleadfastness to our present Constitution, as happily established both in Church and State. Without this, we must necessarily be troubled with perpetual Suspicions, Jealousies and Fears of one another, and, the Natural Effects of thefe, Distractions and Confusions; and with this, I think, it is plain that we have all the ground for Peace, and Love and Unity amongst our felves, that can posfibly be defired.

And Oh! that a deep sense of the danger, which we are in at present from the Common Enemy, might be an Argument to all our several forts of Dissenters, (I could wish also to all Protestants in general) to unite in one common bottom, the Church of England. How much it would be for our Interest to unite some where, we are all sensible. And where can we be so likely ever to unite, as in that Church, which must be own'd by all to be the Head of the Protestant Interest: to have nothing unlawful, but a great many things very excellent, in its Communion: and which has abundantly more suffrages of all Parties and Denominations of Prote-

Stants.

stants whatsoever, for a proper Center of Union, than any other Church or Society of Protestants.

Secondly. Cheerfully and heartily to contribute, we, can, towards the maintaining and carrying on the present war, against the French King, with the utmost Zeal and Vigour possible. To pay our Taxes willingly and freely: to give all due respect and encouragement to those, who are entrusted with the Administration of our affairs, and have been found diligent and faithful in it; and above all, to let our Loyalty and Zeal, for the Person and Government of our Gracious Sovereign, so conspicuously appear: that the hopes of our Enemies against us may be thereby dush'd, and their practifes discourag'd. But what is more especially incumbent upon us in this place, in this respect, is, frequently and earnestly to pray to God, that he would be pleas'd to give Success to all Her Majesty's Counsels and Undertakings for us, and to possess all such, as are committed to our respective Charges, with a just and grateful Sense of the many inestimable Blessings, which they enjoy under Her Majesty's most happy and auspicious Government: all which they mult be fure to loofe, if ever the French King should prevail against us, which God forbid

Lastly, Firmly and Affectionately to adhere to the Protestant Succession, as by Law establish'd. Who ever doth not this, let him go under what Prosession or Denomination he will, is a certain enemy both to our Church and State, and sets open a Door, as far as he is able, for Popery and Arbitrary Power to enter in at; against both which the Protestant Succession is the only Humane Bar, after Her Majesty's Life, which God long preserve, Nay,

1200

and

and which makes it yet much more valuable, it is a very great security to that most important Life too, which we all, with fo much reason, earnestly with and pray for the long long continuance of. We are all fure abundantly convinc'd by our own late experience, as well as by the reason of the thing it self, how impossible it is for us to be in any manner of lafety, under the Government of a Popish Prince: and therefore methinks, we cannot but be firmly resolv'd and united against such an one; especially one, that must bring a French Power along with him, and has been all along educated and form'd, according to the French Model. But fure I shall not need to infift any longer upon this Point, which we are all oblig'd, by the strictest Tyes of Law and Solemn Oaths, nay, and if we understand our own Interest, by that too, to be true to.

These things if we are careful to do, I make no doubt (considering the Glorious Successes, with which, God has been pleas'd bitherto to bless the Arms of our Gracious Sovereign and Her Allies, against the common Enemy: and the encouragement which he has hereby given us to hope for his future favour: especially if we take this ready way to obtain it, by doing what we can for our selves,) but that we shall be able, not only to hinder our common Enemy from prevailing against us, but even so far to prevail against him, as shall be for the good of our Common Cause, which is all that we de-

fire.

m

e,

on

es

n-

he

nd

ur

nt

r:

be

ut

118

ly

ve

a-

m-

nd

ppy

ult

ild

the

10-

ef.

my

1 2

10-

the

ter

ay;

ind

Secondly, Has God done all these great Things for us, wrought all these Glorious Deliverances for our Church and Government, whereof we rejoyce? Let us then be sure to escribe to him all possible.

D

Praise

Praise and Thanksgiving, for the same; saying, both in our publick and private Devotions, with our Hearts as well as with our Voices: Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake; for if the Lord had not been on our side, when Men rose up against us; they had swallow'd us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us over, a prey unto their teeth. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made Heaven and Earth.

And let us (which is one part of our Thanksgiving to God, and a very acceptable part too) remember with honour and gratitude Him, whom God was pleas'd to make his chief Instrument in one of our Great Deliverances, begun as on this day, our late Sovereign of Glorious Memory; at least let us forbear, as the custom of some Men is, to speak ill of bim, even for his Deliverance of us. meanly foever fome Men may now give themselves leave to think and speak of his part in this Deliverance: there was a time, we may well remember, when every good Protestant and true English-man spoke, and therefore we ought in Charity to hope thought, quite otherwise of it; and would have been willing to have purchas'd the bappy effects of it, at any Rate.

fo

And, above all, let us look upon the Goodness of God, in his repeated deliverances and continu'd preservation of our Church and Government, as a Token of his approbation and good liking of them: and consequently a most powerful Argument to us, to think well of and heartily value and esteem them, and to do all, that is in our power, towards securing

and promoting the safety and well being of them. To become Dutiful, U/eful and Loyal Subjects to the one: Obedient, Pious and Exemplary Children to the other. This, This is the most acceptable way of paying our thanks to God, for his past favours: This the most certain way to obtain a con-

tinuance of them, for the future.

th

to

ve

if

k,

ey

ſ-

e-

bd

of

11

us 11

17%

re

of

s

8,

And to this we have nothing to add, but our earnest Prayers to God (which, when joyn'd with this, can hardly fail of being effectual; and which we have the greatest encouragement, from the consideration of God's past favours, to offer, with some fort of Confidence, at the Throne of Grace) that he would still continue to be our Deliverer and Mighty Protectour. And this I shall do, in the latter part of this Pfalm, with the Words of which I will conclude.

Let them all be confounded and turn'd back, that hate Zion. Let them be as the grass upon the house tops, which withereth afore it groweth up. Whereof the mower filleth not his hand, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom. Neither do they, which go by, Say, The bleffing of the Lord be upon you, we bless you in the name of the Lord. Let them curse, but bless thou, Q Lord: When they arise, let them be askam'd: but let thy servants rejoice evermore.

BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by Thomas Speed.

Movemble !

HE Davies of the Clofer, being an Earnest Exhortation to Private De-

votion. The Fourth Edition. 12mo. price 1 s. 6 d.

The Great Duty of Communicating Explain'd and Enforc'd; The Objections against it Answer'd, and the necessary Preparation for it stated; with Devotions to be used Before, At, and After the Lord's Supper. By the Author of The Duties of the Closer. The Second Edition. 12mo. price 3d. Of 205. a hundred to those who give them away.

An Anatomy of Atheism: A Poem. By the Author of the Duties of the

Closet. The Third Edition, 8w. price 3 d. Or 20 s. a hundred.

A Sermon Preach'd before the King, on Fob. 7. 12. 410. price 6d.

A Sermon before the Lord Mayor, on Prov. 14. 34. 410. price 6d.

Christianity best Propagated by the good Lives of Christians. A Sermon Preach'd at St. Mary le Bow, before the Gentlemen Educated at Merchant Taylors School, Jan. 16. 1696. on Matt. 5. 16. 420. price 6 d.

Self-Love the great Cause of Bad Times. A Sermon Preach'd before the Society of the Mystery of Goldsmiths, at the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jury, on Twesday the 4th, of February, 1701. on 2 Tim. 3. Chap. 1.) and part of the second Verse, 4to. price 6 d.

The Friendship of the World Enmity with God. A Sermon Preach'd before the Queen at Her Royal Chappel at St. James's, on Sunday Novemb. 15.

Publish'd by Her Majesty's Special Command. 410. price 6d.

The Excellency and Usefulness of Wisdom, especially to Persons of Quality and Estate. A Sermon Preach'd at Bishop-Stortford Church, on Tuesday the 17th. of Angust 1703. At a Feast of some of the Genery and Clergy of Essex and Hartford-Shire, for the encouragement of the School there. Publish'd at the Request of the Stewards. 4to. price 6d.

The Nature and Necessay of a Christian Conversation. A Sermon Preached before the Queen, at Her Royal Chappel at St. James's, on Sunday Nov. 19. 1704. Publish'd by Her Majesty's Special Command. 400. price 6d.

The Continual Plots and Astempts of the Romanists, against the Establish Church and Government of England, ever since the Reformation. A Sermon Preach'd at St. Mary's Church in Cambridge, on the 9th of Novemb. 1705. Publish'd at the Request of the Vice-Chancellour and Heads of the Colleges. 450. price 6 d.

These by the Reverend Sir William Daws Barones, D. D. and Chaplan in Ordinary to Her Majesty.